

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY APRIL 26, 1897.

XXXVI - NO. 6

MUST GREECE FALL?

A HARVEST OF FISH.

It will be gathered when the canal is cleaned.

The War Situation as Seen in London.

A WOEFUL LACK OF LEADERS.

The Generals of the Hellenes Incapable—Their Followers Feel Discouraged—The Turks Not to Be Permitted to Enjoy Any of the Fruits of Victory.

LONDON, April 23.—There is no longer any doubt that the disaster that has befallen the Greek arms in Thessaly is overwhelming and irretrievable. The Turkish army, under command of Edhem Pasha, is not only in possession of the Milonion Pass, but has captured Thermopyla, which place was the only obstacle on the road to Larissa, the headquarters of the Greek army, and the latest reports indicate that this latter place is invested by the Turks. The Greek forces that were in the vicinity of Larissa are reported to be in full retreat.

The next line of defence in ancient times was Thermopylae, but the pass at Thermopylae has disappeared, and the alluvial deposits of the River Spercheios make a broad plain where once the sea washed almost against the mountain.

With Thermopyla lost, the next stand can only be made at Thebes, but nobody believes that Europe will allow the Turks to carry their invasion so far.

It is practically certain that Edhem Pasha will not advance beyond Larissa until he has dealt with the large Greek force which is still fighting with much success at Reveni and Bougatz, near that place, and which would seriously threaten his flank and rear.

There is still much fighting to be done before the Turks can push on toward Athens. It is apparent to everybody that the Greeks are badly led, and the effect of this lack of efficient commanders upon the troops is already disheartening. This alone almost insures a continuance of the Turkish victories and the inglorious collapse of the Greek cause. The same effect has already been produced on the friends of Greece throughout Europe. The lamentable misfortunes of the Greeks have silenced or destroyed a great part of the popular sympathy which was widespread until two days ago.

One source of serious disappointment to the Greeks is the failure to bring about an uprising of the natives of Macedonia and to secure the aid of the Balkan states. The great powers, especially Russia, succeeded in assuring the neutrality of the Balkan states before war was declared, and this fact is the chief reliance of the powers against the spread of the war.

All Europe now regards the Turkish army as virtually an instrument in the hands of the powers to punish Greece for daring to interpose opposition to their almighty will. Nobody seems to consider the possibility that the instrument may get beyond control. The Greeks are to be soundly thrashed. Then everything will be all right, according to cold-blooded diplomacy.

W. & L. E. NEWS.

New Officers Appointed and Pay Train Put On.

Receivers Robert Blickensderfer and Myron T. Herrick, of the W. & L. E. railway, have issued an official bulletin announcing the appointment of O. P. Dunbar, of Norwalk, as superintendent of motive power and cars. Mr. Dunbar is an efficient railroad man and was master mechanic. The appointment took effect on April 20. Every employee of the W. & L. E. railway was paid his or her salary for March on Wednesday. A regular pay train has been established and its monthly trips will be made on or about the twentieth.

The train was accompanied on its initial trip yesterday by Receiver and General Manager Robert Blickensderfer, Superintendent F. J. Stout, Chief Engineer W. J. Sherman and Trainmaster James N. Mervin. About \$50,000 was distributed along the line and the bulk of this amount was paid to employees residing in Massillon. The pay was an exceptionally large one and the employees, who have the utmost confidence in the present officials, are delighted with the prospects, as the business of the W. & L. E. railway has improved materially during the past few months both in passenger and freight traffic.

Dogs Threatened with Rabies.

Marshal Markel and Policeman Ertle were called to Richville avenue, this morning, to shoot three dogs that were threatened with hydrophobia. They belonged to the Falor, Diller and Kendal families, and were among the unfortunate animals which crossed the path of the mad dog which came in from Richville last Friday. Just how many other dogs were bitten is still open to discussion.

Thinks It a Good Thing.

The Dalton Gazette declares that THE INDEPENDENT is agitating the idea of that city setting apart a day for everybody to clean up about their premises, and it is meeting with favor, and says: "We believe the idea a good one for any town. It would be good for Dalton, if a day was named, and every property holder put in the time cleaning yards, and streets and alleys about their premises."

Miners on Half Time.

The Massillon miners continue to be idle about half the time. This is due to a lack of orders and apparently an increase in business is not anticipated.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache, etc at druggists.

A HARVEST OF FISH.

It will be gathered when the canal is cleaned.

A harvest of fish will be gathered from the canal during the first week in May, when the water will be drawn from this level. It is customary to draw the water from the various levels each spring to remove from the channel the sand and gravel which has been carried there during the freshets.

Thousands of fish, mostly catfish or "bullheads," are caught in low water and afford no end of amusement for the host of men and boys who line the banks. In recent years carp have been caught in great numbers, for, like cat fish, they haunt the mucky places and do not follow the current.

ROBBERY BY TRAMPS.

A Massillon Man Held Up at New Castle.

RELIEVED OF ALL HIS VALUABLES.

The Name of This Man Held Back for Some Reason—His Despoilers Took Him Back a Dime in Order to Cover Pressing Necessities.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch prints the following from New Castle, Pa., today:

"A remarkable highway robbery took place at New Castle Junction at a late hour last night. A business man of Massillon, O., was driving on the Moravia road toward the town of Moravia. He passed a camp of tramps and two of them seized the bridle of the horse. One of the men drew a revolver and asked him for his money. He was pulled from the buggy and searched. A gold watch, a revolver and \$48 in money were taken."

"After they had relieved him of his valuables he was escorted back to the buggy, told to jump in and drive off. The man who held the revolver said to him after he was seated in the buggy: 'Say, don't you want a dime to buy yourself a drink?' He then tossed a ten-cent piece into the buggy, and with the revolver still pointed towards the victim, the latter was told to drive on. When a search was made the tramps had fled."

DID HE COMMIT SUICIDE?

A Canton Man Writes to His Wife from Here.

Joseph R. Smith, the Canton man who was suspected of having committed suicide in Massillon, mailed a postal card to his wife from this city, reading as follows:

"MASSILLON, April 21, '97.

"MAMA DEAR—The watch company treated me very bad, and the work that was promised to me they would not give me. At the truing springs I could not make a dollar a day, in fact would not give me any work, so when I asked Mr. Dueber for two and a half days' pay he refused to pay me. I am so disheartened that I could not come back to you, so I am determined to end my life tonight by jumping off the trestle work on the other side of this town. By the time you receive this postal I will not be in existence. I am tired of life, and may God have mercy on my soul, and may God also protect you and Sunbeam, and christian people be kind to you in your distress. Go back to Aunt Meeker; she has a kind and good heart. Yours in Christ, and hope to be merciful to you and me in the hereafter. JOE.

"Kiss Sunbeam.

"This is my last cent to spend."

Although the river was dragged no trace of Smith's body was found here.

A LOOK OF PAIN.

It Steals Over the Countenance of Mr. Thompson.

Next to chicken, Mr. Frederick Thompson likes eggs. He wore an overcoat whose pockets had no bottoms, the other day, when he called at Graze & Sonnhalter's to see his friends. Mr. Thompson talked about the weather, he talked about himself, and all the time he paced back and forth before the egg basket. Mr. Graze kept his eye on him meanwhile, and when he thought that the lining of the coat held enough, he stepped over to the erstwhile class leader and giving him a jovial but energetic snap just below the pocket, inquiring after his health.

"Oh, I am all right," replied Mr. Thompson, but there was a look of pain on his face as he said it. He left soon afterward. They watched him go to the rear of the store, roll up his sleeve, and then delve down into the depths of one of the bottomless pockets and bring forth handful after handful of yolks and shells, all the time muttering to himself. He has not called at the store since.

Cycle Club Reorganizes.

The Dusty Roads Cycle Club has not been reorganized this season. Some of the more enthusiastic members called a meeting for that purpose, but the attendance was so small that the matter was deferred. Some wheelmen think that it would be much better for all if they would unite with the Massillon Cycle Club and form one good strong organization.

Mr. Goudy in Dalton.

Mr. S. W. Goudy, of Massillon, was in Dalton Monday, and informed the Gazette that the proposed street car line from Massillon to Dalton is meeting with very little opposition so far, and that the right of way has already been secured from Massillon to East Greenville.

DOMINIC TYLER ASSIGNS

A Well Known Canton Man in Financial Trouble.

HIS LIABILITIES ABOUT \$30,000.

The News of the day From Court House and County—A Balloon Factory a New Industry Established at Camp Creek—Letters from Near by Towns.

CANTON, April 23.—Dominic Tyler, of Canton, assigned on Thursday to Louis J. Miday. The assets are estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000, and the liabilities at \$30,000. Mr. Tyler was formerly secretary of the Diebold Safe Company. The \$30,000 represents purely personal liabilities and the assignor is involved otherwise to the extent of \$29,000.

Priorities of liens have been determined and distribution ordered in the assignment of Lawrence and Catherine Conrad, of Pittsburgh. An amended petition for sale of real estate has been filed in the assignment of the Democrat Publishing Co. Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Samuel F. Taylor, of Alliance, also a petition to sell real estate. Inventory has been filed in the guardianship of the Choffin heirs of Canton. Exceptions to the executors account have been filed in the estate of W. C. Grant, of Bethlehem township. Priorities of liens have been determined and distribution of proceeds of sale of land ordered in the assignment of Titus L. Loutzenheiser, of Osnaburg township.

CAMP CREEK LETTER.

CAMP CREEK, April 23.—John Augustine is sick with the grip. The Cross Roads summer school started Tuesday. Harvey Snyder is the teacher. Melville Boughman has started in the goose raising business. Julius Beck is busy breaking colts these fine days. He has a large supply on hand. The Goat Hill mine is nearly exhausted. It is caving in fast, and at intervals the miners must leave the mine. Charles Poorman has started a balloon factory one-fourth mile west of Camp Creek. Rastus was greatly disappointed while at Mr. Beck's residence. The dog ran him to an apple tree and kept him there for nearly an hour.

DID IT BY TELEPHONE.

A Queer Feat in Hypnotism That Will be Undertaken Here.

The Galion Leader prints an account of the doings of Aja Joboe, the Hindoo hypnotist, who is to appear in Massillon next week, in which it says:

"Aja Joboe performed a wonderful feat of hypnotism by telephone yesterday afternoon, in the presence of two representatives of the press who were connected with the line. He talked to a subject at Ravenna and put him to sleep with very little effort. The task was a difficult one, inasmuch as the line was not in good condition, and the subject was not in the habit of talking over the phone. Joboe simply said: 'Roll up your eyes slowly, one, two, three, four, five; now go to sleep.' A few seconds later came the information that he was sound asleep. After waiting a few minutes the hypnotist asked that the ear trumpet be placed to the subject's ear. Then he said: 'Open your eyes; now you are awake.' Back flashed the information that the boy was awake and all right. The subject was Will Morgan. Dr. White and others were in the central office at Ravenna while the feat was accomplished."

NO ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Deboe is Not Yet a Senator, But May Be By Monday.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 23.—[By Associated Press]—There was much excitement before the joint session convened over the reported absence of several Republicans, and there was fear there could be no quorum. Senator Linney came in while the roll was being called and the Republicans breathed easier. Linney answered but Lieberth did not. Only 69 answered. Bronston protested going into ballot without a quorum. One ballot was taken and the joint session adjourned without an election amid the cheers of Democrats. Republicans sharply censured paired absences.

In the corridor Gov. Bradley, who had been counted as hostile to Deboe, implored Lieberth to vote for the nominee, but Lieberth refused. Linney said he believed Deboe would be elected on Monday.

A County Clerk's Shortage.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—[By Associated Press]—The grand jury today indicted Geo. Hobson, county clerk, for misconduct in office, and embezzlement of \$15,000. Hobson has been reported insane since Sunday last, when he strongly contemplated suicide. He is still in the hospital. His shortage will be made good out of his property.

Bank Cashier's Shortage.

ATLANTA, April 24.—[By Associated Press]—A great sensation was created by the announcement that Harry W. Caslin, cashier of the Georgia Loan Savings and Banking Company, had misappropriated \$15,000 of the funds of the institution. He had lost funds in private enterprises. Friends and relatives have made up the deficit.

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BOXWELL EXAMINATION.

Questions Put to the Teachers at the Last Examination.

These lists were used in the examinations of candidates for graduation under the Boxwell law on Saturday, April 17.

GEOGRAPHY.

What river separates the provinces of Ontario and Quebec? What three large islands are crossed by the equator?

If the earth's axis were inclined 20 degrees from a perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, what would be the latitude of the tropics and polar circles, and what would be the width of the zones?

What lines determine the boundaries of the oceans where there is no land?

Distinguish between a republic and a monarchy; between an absolute and a limited monarchy; classify the countries of Europe according to form of government.

Define the three movements of the ocean. Name the peninsulas of southern Asia.

Which ocean receives the greatest amount of drainage from North and South America? Why?

Name ten counties of Ohio and give the county seat of each.

What do the following straits separate: Belle Isle, Magellan, Dover, Babel, Mandeb, Torres?

Give the reason why Quito has such a pleasant climate, though situated on the equator.

Name the largest city of each grand division.

HISTORY.

Name the principal English, French, Spanish and Dutch discoverers in America.

Give name and date of first settlement in the United States by each of the above mentioned nations.

What caused the French and Indian war? What was the result?

What caused the war of Independence? What was the result?

What was the Missouri compromise?

Name in order the Presidents of the United States beginning with Jackson.

What makes the following years memorable: 1492, 1755, 1776, 1789, 1861 and 1892.

Write a short sketch of Lincoln's life.

PHYSIOLOGY.

What is the composition of bone? How does it vary? What is the use of each?

Define periosteum, pleurisy, felon, bronchitis and asphyxia.

Name the bones of the trunk and give the number of each.

What important uses does the air that we breathe, perform?

Trace the circulation of the blood through the system.

Name the special senses and the organ of each.

What effect has alcohol on the mind?

GRAMMAR.

Define participle, and write sentences illustrating the definition.

How is the possessive case of nouns formed? Write the possessive plural of man, who, and ox.

How are the ascending comparatives regularly formed? Compare handsome, holy, small, light, and gentle.

Define the simple personal pronouns.

What pronoun do we use

THE INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 North Erie St., Massillon, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1897

So General E. B. Finley, of Bucyrus, thinks it worth while to aspire to the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. One would have supposed that General Finley had outgrown such frivolous notions.

At a late hour this afternoon, it is learned that Judge Day will accept a post of honor at Washington as assistant secretary of state. It is a place for which he is eminently fitted, and from which he can be transferred to a position of greater honor at the will of the President, when opportunity offers. Judge Day's friends will be more than gratified, believing that he is the possessor of talents which the administration should have at its command.

The man who would expect to gather roasting ears the next day after planting his corn is no more unreasonable than those who expect to see returned prosperity before the tariff bill is passed. Nothing so unsettles business as the tendency of a tariff measure affecting importations of articles of all classes. The manufacturer is unable to enter intelligently upon manufacturing operations and the dealer is utterly unable to place orders with the manufacturer until the rates of duty upon goods are determined. Thus there can be no activity in the manufacturing lines until the tariff bill becomes a law, and without activity in these lines the prosperity which other industries would feel therewith from course cannot be realized.

The Southerner Democrats who are now favoring protection must have been reading the remarks of John C. Calhoun on the tariff of 1816, when he said: "When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they will be under the fostering care of the government, the farmer will find a ready market for his surplus products and a certain and cheap supply for all his wants, prosperity will diffuse itself through all the country." Calhoun only abandoned this theory when he found that manufacturing industries were not being established in the South to thus benefit the farmers of that section. Now that manufactures are springing up in the South, the theory of protecting them, and thus aiding the agriculturist, is again taking possession of the Southern mind.

SOUTH AMERICA WARS.

They are having only two little wars down in South America this season. One is in Brazil, where "fanatics" have risen against the government, and the other is in Uruguay. The latter is the more important conflict. Of it the New York Sun says: "The war in Uruguay has thus far been favorable to the insurgents, who probably at this time number not less than 20,000 armed men. Their leader, Gen. Saravia, is a military adventurer of the type so well known in all the countries of South America, and a politician inflamed with ambition. Could he overthrow President Borda, get his place, and dictate the country's destinies from the government house at Montevideo, the object for which he wages war would be gained. He seems to have won nearly all the fights in which he has been engaged, and he is strong in the eastern part of the republic. But all of Uruguay, outside of its capital, is thinly populated, so that little importance can be attached to his successes. His aim is to reach and capture Montevideo, the possession of which would mean a complete victory for him. The main body of the regular army, reinforced by the national guard, is stationed there, and he has not dared to come within fighting distance of it at any time."

MR. RIDGELY'S PLAN.

The Hon. E. R. Ridgely, of Crawford county, Kansas, has bounded into fame by throwing upon congress the responsibility of deciding whether or not everybody shall be happy "along the lines of reason," first laid down by a re-organized Massillon reformer. The New York Sun rises to say:

"The result of his thought and his tears is the bill which he introduced into the House on Wednesday, a bill to enable the unemployed to earn a living, to utilize industry, and produce general prosperity." And for other purposes, too, presumably; but these are enough to justify the bill.

"How is everybody to be set to work and paid for his work? How is industry to be utilized, and general prosperity to be produced? By a modification of the financial plan so long advocated by the celebrated silver sand economist of Massillon, O. Every state, territory, county, town, township, or school district is to be authorized to raise money to pay for labor on public works by means of the issue of twenty-five-year non-interest bearing bonds, payable to the United States, which is to issue treasury notes in return.

"The amount of bonds to be issued by each state and so forth is not to exceed one-half the assessed value of the proper-

ty of the same. This seems a cautious, not to say timid, reserve such as would not be expected of a financier so bold and capable of vast and general views as Mr. Ridgely clearly is. It is hazardous to find fault with any portion of the work of so masterly an economic composer, but would it not have been better, more businesslike, and equally safe to direct that the amount of bonds issued shall be twice the assessed value of the property? And for the sake of precision would it not be well to affirm that the bonds are to be non-principal paying as well as non-interest bearing? The bonds would be worth no less, and they would have a more symmetrical appearance, so to speak."

SENATOR HANNA'S VIEWS.

"The bill, I believe," said Mr. Hanna, "will be finally passed and ready for the President by June 1. So far as I can learn there is no disposition in any quarter to delay its passage. The Democrats say they are willing for us to pass the bill, and some of them are going on the theory that the higher we make the duties the better it will be for them. I have seen the suggestion in some of the papers that there is a movement to call a caucus of the Republican senators and agree upon some line of action. I will favor this, as I believe it will save time and dispense with much unnecessary debate. If this can be done, we can be ready to vote as soon as the Democrats get through with their speech-making. The bill ought to be reported by the sub-committee by May 1, and by the full committee during the first week in the month. It ought to reach the conference committee by the 15th, and this ought to insure its passage by the 1st of June."

THE YOUNG MAN IN BUSINESS.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

I have just been reading a little pamphlet, "The Young Man in Business," by the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal. And just here I would advise every young man to invest 10 cents in this excellent thing. In reading it, I came across something, which called to mind the base-ball article by Ball in your Thursday's issue.

Base ball is a noble game and truly of American origin, but, like ball fighting it has degenerated. It is no longer a sport for gentlemen alone, but a hippodrome performance in which the actors are hired ruffians." This is the sentiment of H. C. Chatfield Taylor, and although I used to be a great rooter for my favorite professional team, I am forced to admit that it is thus put about correctly.

My point is, however, that our young man is giving too much attention to base ball, the movements of the Corbets and the Fitzsimmons, etc., and not enough to his particular business. It is all too true of thousands of young men that they are better conversant during base-ball season, with the batting average of Jesse Burkett, or the number of men "put out on second" by "Fatty" Childs, than they are with the discounts and duties of their business.

And this useless knowledge too many young men allow themselves to their own detriment. You and I have no right to steal time, whether it be one minute or fifteen, from our employer by talking about such things in business hours. One may even go so far in his belief of concentration to business relations, in business hours, as to argue that a young man's personal letters have no right to come to his office address. Work hours are none to long, in most offices, and no one has a right to chop off fifteen minutes or so to read an irrelevant personal letter, and thereby distract the mind from the problems before it. A young man cannot draw the lines between his business and his social life too closely. Let us have base ball, but for your own sake and profit don't mix it up with business.

CASUAL OBSERVER.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Bulgaria has refused the request of Turkey to sever relations with Greece, and expel Greek consuls and Greeks from Bulgarian territory. This refusal of Bulgaria to acknowledge her vassalage to Turkey is regarded as foreshadowing the declaration of independence of Turkey. It is said the Greek forces have reached the rear of Elasonina on the Mt. Olympus side. This is most serious for the Turks if true.

The Greek division which defeated the Turks at Philippopolis, is continuing on the march toward Janina, where an important battle probably will be fought. Four Albanian battalions mutinied and deserted to the Greeks. After a desperate battle of seven hours the Turks captured Fort Bosphoros.

ATHENS, April 24.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Prince Constantine says a battle is proceeding around Mati. The Turks had been repulsed up to five last evening.

LONDON, April 24.—[By Associated Press]—Dispatches from Athens say that the Greeks, outnumbered at Mati, retreated with a heavy loss, abandoned Tymavas and Larissa, and established headquarters at Pharsalos on the right bank of the Pharsalitis river about twenty miles south of Larissa.

NEW YORK, April 24.—[By Associated Press]—Four hundred and fifty Greeks sailed today for Havre to join the army against Turkey. Many others were anxious to go, but could not get transportation.

WAHINGSTON, April 24.—[By Associated Press]—Gen. Miles has been notified of the President's approval of his visit to the seat of war. He will leave early May and go to Constantinople.

Wright's Cetery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

HAPPENED IN FRONT.

PLAYERS TELL OF FUNNY EXPERIENCES THEY HAVE HAD.

Effect Upon Actors of Interruptions From the Audience. The Man Who Sneeze. May Irwin and "The Widow Jones." Wanted Burr McIntosh to "Soak Him."

Players are affected almost as deeply by happenings in the audience as is the audience by happenings on the stage. Sometimes they are moved to wrath, but more frequently to laughter. Occasionally they are frightened out of their lines.

A man sat in an aisle seat, three rows from the front, at a performance of "El Capitan" the other night. He was a fat man, and he gave a sneeze suddenly—a terrific sneeze. It was followed by another that shook the plumes on the big hats of the women around and made the lights flicker. The audience suspended attention and looked at the sneezer, and the players paused just as he snorted out a third sneeze that ended in a high note such as seldom had been heard in those parts, though the Metropolitan Opera House is near by. El Capitan stretched out his long arms toward the man, rolled his big eyes heavenward and said in a sepulchral voice:

"Heaven bless you, sir."

This brought the audience back to the stage with a roar, and in a second the performance was running on at high pressure, while the fat man chuckled over the fact that for a brief space he had been the star of the evening. A few minutes later a Sun reporter asked Mr. Hopper how he was affected by the funny things that happen in the audience. After getting a grip on El Capitan's nose and throwing down a cup of hot coffee, as he does between acts, he answered:

"American audiences are not demonstrative, and as a rule things don't happen in front. Of course the man who sneezed tonight couldn't help it, but he made such a blasting success of it that it affected the whole house and therefore the players. If an actor is playing a part where he can say something, it is the best thing to do, for it makes them all laugh and keeps them from noticing a man."

May Irwin is an actress with whom even metropolitan audiences take liberties. "People have a habit of calling to me from the audience when they want me to sing a special song or to recite something," she said the other evening.

"One night a man in the body of the house called out to me to recite 'Hiawatha.' He took me off my feet for a minute. I couldn't remember a line of it, but I called back: 'I will if you'll give me my cue. I've forgotten how it starts.' He gave me the first line, and I shouted it for him.

"When I was playing the Widow Jones one night, during the kissing scene between Rice and myself, a man shouted, 'I'd like to be in your place, Mr. Rice.' I would." Rice and I were both enervated, and the audience roared. When the piece is funny, it often adds to the humorous situation for some one in front to do something unusual.

"I never shall forget an experience I had while playing the Widow in Cincinnati, though of course it isn't art for an actor to see anything that goes on in front or to recognize anybody in the audience, and I never do—I don't think. One night, as I was saying, in the city of cinders and beer, I noticed the queerest looking old woman down in front. She looked like a farmer's wife, and she kept peering up at me over her glasses. She didn't laugh once, and in all my life I never saw a human being take a play so seriously. She was with another woman who was equally serious. Finally the old woman jumped up and, peering at me over her glasses and shaking her finger in my face, said, with a rasping, western twang:

"'Well, ye, you don't look one bit like her.'

"I was flustered, but I managed to gasp:

"'Like whom?'

"'Like the Widow Jones,' she answered.

"'Well, I am,' said I.

"I don't believe a word you're saying," said she, "for I know'd the Widow Jones and her husban' nigh on to 20 years ago. I stood up with 'em when they was hitched, and you don't look like her. She went off from these parts, and I heard she was a widow and that Jones was dead, and then I heard she was at this-theater, and I com to see. You ain't the Widow Jones and I just want to say one thing more—I don't see how you dare to take other people's names and use 'em.'

"With that she flounced out, but the next day when I appeared at a rehearsal she was on hand to give me another blast. I explained to her how it was. She'd never seen a play before and had come 20 miles to see her old friend, the Widow Jones. There was a time when such things frightened the life out of me, but I've learned to turn them to good account."

Perhaps there is not another man on the stage so phlegmatic as Burr McIntosh during unusual occurrences in front. He lays his coolness all to the training he got on the football field when he was at Princeton.

"I find more unexpected things happen on the stage than in the audience," said Mr. McIntosh. "However, the first night we opened in 'At Piney Ridge' I got a piece of advice from the front. I said to the villain, 'You lef' the colonel's baby up thar, an you brung yo' own down heah.' And his lines follow: 'You lie.' I instantly make a movement as if to strike him; but, remembering that ladies are present, my arm drops to my side. A man in front was so infuriated with the heartless villain that he called out to me: 'Soak him, Jack! Hit him a good one for hunk,' and then he hissed like a mad gander."—New York Sun.

IN LAVENDER.

Touch but the yellow folds which keep The crumpling dust that once was bloom, And wafts of summer sweetness creep Like wandering ghosts to haunt the room. And straight with dreaming eyes I see, In homely garb of russet brown, The maid whose fingers rouled the bee To strew with sweets her wedding gown.

Fairer than any flower that blows, With bright face lifted to the day, Led on by blessed thoughts, she goes Smiling along the garden way.

The lilles cluster on the stalk, The sucking bees make merry rout Among the thyme beside the walk And beds with wallflowers set about.

The sunshine fills the brooding sky, The birds their nesting rapture speak, And little careless winds go by With warm, light touches on her cheek.

Her apron gathered on my arm, Her dainty fingers gleaming slow, She walks in youth's eternal charm, This little maid of long ago.

And none but those who love can guess What thoughts her quiet pulses stir Or what dear hopes her visions bless Among the beds of lavender.

—Emily H. Miller in New York Tribune.

A MIDNIGHT DRIVE.

Some years ago I was sadly in need of a change into the country, and, most opportunely, a doctor in Arlington was anxious to winter abroad, so I took his practice for six months.

Arlington was a picturesque little place some five miles from the sea. The people were most friendly and gave me a hearty welcome immediately. Dr. Seward, whose substitute I was, kept a smart little horse and buggy. The weather being unusually fine for the time of year, I innocently enjoyed the driving, for the country was new to me.

One day as I was returning home, when it was beginning to grow dusk, my eye was caught by the glow of the setting sun on the windows of a house standing on rather high ground near the sea.

It was an old red brick house and seemed much out of repair.

Turning to my driver I asked him who owned the place. "It is called The Laurels," was his reply. I was surprised at the curt speech, for usually he was very talkative. Just then we turned a corner and it was lost from sight. The master then passed from my mind entirely.

Soon after that the weather grew wild and stormy, so that my long drives became a nuisance instead of a pleasure, and on the evening of April 1 I came in at 7, really thankful that my day's work was over. This thought gave me the greatest comfort, and after dinner I settled myself in a large armchair drawn up to the blazing hearth and resigned myself to a cup of excellent coffee and a good cigar. The long, cold drive had made me drowsy, and soon, in spite of my interest, I fell sound asleep and dreamed of my school days.

I was awakened by the violent ringing of the surgery bell—an agitated sound, as though the ringer had been kept waiting some time and was growing angry.

The clock was just striking 11, so I must have slept for nearly two hours; then, remembering that the housekeeper must have gone to bed, I roused myself and went to the door.

The rain had ceased, but heavy clouds were scudding across the sky, partially obscuring the haloed moon. By the flickering light of the hall lamp I saw a young man, muffled in a dark cloak. He looked about 25, and his dark, sombre face seemed pale and disturbed.

"You are a surgeon?" he said abruptly, stretching out his hand.

I noticed that there was a bloodstained handkerchief twisted round his wrist, and so concluded he had met with an accident and needed my attention, so I said: "Yes, come inside. The wind will extinguish the lamp, and I have no matches about me."

"I want you to come with me at once. My brother has met with an accident. It is a matter of life and death. Come."

"Where?" I asked hurriedly, shivering with cold, for he would not come in.

"To the Laurels. I implore you to make haste," was the agitated answer.

"Your name?" I asked in despair, for The Laurels was five miles away.

"Guy Chilvers. Are you ready? Come."

All I could do was to step back into the hall, put on my furred coat, and ask him to wait while I harnessed the horse. He agreed to this and accompanied me to the stable, even offering to hold the lantern while I attended to the horse, for my man had gone to bed with a cold. By its light I studied his face. He had an almost faultless profile, with a hard mouth and dark, restless eyes. He looked rather like an actor. I could not say whether I liked his looks or not. Seldom, if ever, have I seen a face which so attracted and repelled me at the same time.

I had expected my tired horse to go slowly, but to my surprise he seemed unusually fresh, shied and even attempted to rear when my impatient visitor laid his hand on him. It was with difficulty that I harnessed him at all. The horse had always been perfectly quiet and steady before, but several times during that lonely drive I thought he would have landed us in a ditch.

At last we reached a rusty iron gate, where Chilvers leaped out, and, seizing the horse by the bit, slipped the rein over the post. Then as I got down he flung open the gate and pushed me in.

"Quick," he said, "or we shall be too late!"

The house looked dark and forbidding, but a ray of light shone through the door, which was ajar. I felt strangely nervous and excited as I entered. What if this were a trap to rob and murder me?

My guide opened a door and disappeared from sight, leaving me alone in the uncanny place, which was quite unlike any house I was ever in before. I believe he had been gone one instant longer I must have made the best of my way out into the dark drive and left my patient to his fate, so unnerved had I

become. However, as I took one step toward the door he reappeared, carrying a lamp which cast a curious shadow on the wall.

"Come up stairs," he said quickly.

"Harold is there. Step quietly." And he led the way into a large room, which struck me as the most uncomfortable bedroom I ever entered. But instantly my whole attention was fixed on a slim, boyish figure lying on the bed

DAY, BUT NOT STORER.

The Canton Man to Be Sherman's Assistant.

NOW WILL NOT GO TO CUBA

Senator Foraker Has His Way—The Cincinnati Ex-Congressman Will Be Mollified by Being Made Minister to Belgium—Foraker Will Not Oppose Him.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—President McKinley has decided to nominate Judge William R. Day of Canton, O., to be first assistant secretary of state, and ex-Representative Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, to be minister to Belgium. These nominations were to have been sent to the senate Friday, but owing to that body's adjournment over until Monday will not go in until next week. The filling of the office of first assistant to Secretary Sherman ends a vexatious problem that has bothered the president considerably. Mr. Storer was slated originally for this appointment, but the nomination was opposed strenuously by Senator Foraker and other well-known Ohio Republicans, who protested against it on personal and party grounds.

Judge Day, who will be named to succeed Mr. Rockhill as first assistant secretary of state, is said to be a fine lawyer and his name has been mentioned frequently for solicitor-general. He and the president are on close terms of intimacy and, at the personal request of the president, he recently began an inquiry into the facts as to the death of Dr. Ruiz, an American dentist, in a Spanish prison, preliminary to a visit to Cuba, to attend, in a legal capacity, the investigation by the Spanish authorities of allegations that Dr. Ruiz was murdered.

Judge Day will not go to Cuba now, but some one else will in his place.

The conviction that the pursuit of the original mission by Judge Day would impair his usefulness in the future as an official of the state department has led to the cancellation of the order to go to Cuba. Whether anyone will be appointed to take up the work of special counsel laid down by the judge cannot be learned, but it is intimated that Consul General Lee is anxious to be relieved of his office, and any change there probably would make more pronounced the need of legal assistance in watching the Ruiz case.

The judge took his new position at the earnest solicitation of the president.

He admitted that his selection for the assistant secretaryship was a surprise to him, as he had made all his arrangements to go to Havana.

Bellamy Storer is a native of Cincinnati, where he was born in 1847 and has lived since his graduation from Harvard in '86. He is a practicing attorney and was first elected to the Fifty-second congress, where he served with distinction. He was not renominated for the last congress.

CANTON, O., April 24.—No official salary of any public office for which Judge William R. Day has been mentioned could be any inducement to him. He has twice resigned from judicial positions. He was elected to the common pleas bench and appointed United States district judge at Cleveland. From both of these positions he retired to resume law practice. He has declined other high offices. He ranks among the very first of Ohio lawyers.

He is a son of the late distinguished supreme court of Ohio judge, Rufus Day, and came from Ravenna to Canton over 20 years ago, where he married Mary Schaeffer, daughter of the late Louis Schaeffer. Though holding no official position, no one was more thoroughly in the confidence of Mr. McKinley, or more active in important work during the recent presidential campaign than Judge Day. He is a quickwitted orator, a graduate of the University of Michigan and a man of keen intelligence and polished manners.

The Day residence in Canton is but three doors from the famous McKinley home and Judge and Mrs. Day have been almost life-long friends of the McKinleys. While no authoritative statement can be made the Washington news has aroused a doubt in the minds of his neighbors and friends as to whether Judge Day will now personally make the much discussed Cuban trip.

WILL NOT OPPOSE STORER.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Foraker said when informed that Bellamy Storer was to be appointed minister to Belgium, that he would make no objection to Storer's confirmation. His objection all the time has been to the appointment of Mr. Storer as assistant secretary of state. Speaking of Judge Day's selection for this place, Mr. Foraker said it was an excellent appointment.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

Final Arrangements Made for the Trip to New York.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Final arrangements for the presidential trip to New York have been completed at a meeting between Secretary Porter and Messrs. Boyd and Steel of the Pennsylvania railroad. The presidential party will go by special train over the Pennsylvania road, leaving Washington on Monday next at 10 a.m. The first car will be occupied by the president and family and Secretary Porter. The private car of Mr. Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania company, has been made available for the president's use on this occasion. Two Pullman parlor cars will be assigned to the members of the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, each foreign representative being accompanied by a secretary and a servant.

Another Pullman parlor car will be occupied by Mrs. Grant and members of the Grant family and by members of the cabinet and representatives of the supreme court, the army and navy, with their families. Mrs. U. S. Grant has been assigned one of the state rooms of the car, while the other will be occupied by Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Mr. Algernon Sartoris, Miss Vivian Sartoris and Miss Rose Mary Sartoris.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Votes on Amendments and Sends It to Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The house has completed the consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference. The main contention centered about the senate proposition to open the Uncompahgre Indian reservation under the mineral land laws. Finally an amendment was recommended to the effect that no corporation should be allowed to obtain possession of these gilsonite deposits, but that the government should lease the lands in limited areas and for limited terms of years.

The senate amendment striking from the house bill the provision for the ratification of the oil and gas leases made by the council of the Sevaca Indians last December, after a sharp debate, was disagreed to.

A resolution was adopted by which a committee of 25 was appointed to attend the dedication of the Grant tomb in New York on Tuesday, and the house agreed to a program of three day adjournments for next week.

A RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARY.

The President Will Attend a Meeting Sunday Night.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The eighth anniversary of the American Society of Religious Education will be held in the First Congregational church, this city, on Sunday night next. Hon. J. M. Harlan, justice of the United States supreme court, will preside.

Rev. T. S. Hamlin, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian, will speak on "Religious Education and the Welfare of the Church." Prof. A. F. Montague, dean of the college of liberal arts of Columbian university, will present a paper on "The Bible as a Factor in Liberal Education." Hon. Case Broderick, member of congress from Kansas and Hon. J. W. Bailev, member of congress from Texas, will speak on "Religious Education and the National Welfare." President McKinley has promised to be present.

AGREED ON THE COMMITTEES.

Republican Senators Adopt the Proposition of Their Opponents.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Republican senators in caucus decided to accept the proposition made by the opposition for the filling of the senate committees, leaving the arrangement of the details to Senator McMillin's committee on committees. The caucus also considered the question of filling the elective offices of the senate and the managing committee was authorized to negotiate with the opposition to the end of securing a division of these places.

Both the secretary and the sergeants-at-arms of the senate are Democrats and the Republicans think they should be allowed to name a man to fill one of these places. The details of the negotiation will be left to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. McMillin, Lodge and Spooner.

A PENNSYLVANIAN REINSTATED.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Henry A. Cobough of Pennsylvania, formerly captain of the watch, treasury department, has been reinstated.

MORE LAND INUNDATED.

Flood Situation Bad in Southern Louisiana—Improving Above.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—No new crevasses have appeared in the levees, but the current of the river is still beating against the southern embankments with fury that causes the gravest apprehension. The break at Delta has inundated 75,000 acres of the finest plantations in Southern Louisiana and the water continues to pour through the openings and is rapidly spreading over a greater area. Reports from Greenville are not encouraging.

While the water is slowly receding in the overflowed district of the Yazoo delta, yet it is almost certain that the planting of this year's crop will be 30 days late. The negro laborers are in a fearful state of destitution throughout the delta, although the government relief work is being carried on energetically. The situation north of Memphis and in Arkansas however, has greatly improved. Many people are returning to their farms in Arkansas and the work of planting will begin shortly.

At Cairo, Ills., the river is falling.

It has fallen several tenths of a foot since the last bulletin was issued and will continue to fall at that rate for some days to come.

At Vicksburg and New Orleans the river is stationary.

Friendship Crime of a Woman.

LANSING, Mich., April 24.—At Williamson, Mich., 14 miles east of this city, Mrs. Albert Hovey, aged 32 years, murdered her aged mother-in-law with an ax. She severed the head from the body with a butcher knife, and then poured oil on the body and set it on fire.

WILL BUILD WHEEL PATH.

WARREN, O., April 24.—A plan for getting smooth roads was adopted at a meeting of wheelmen here. They will buy a scrawl planer to shape a path on one side of the leading roads. The organization took the name of the Good Roads Wheel League and chose O. D. Morgan for president, H. F. Austin for vice president and Charles C. Christy for secretary and treasurer. Niles will be asked to join in the movement.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Baltimore—R. H. E.

Baltimore, 2-1, 0-0, 1-3, 4-7, 2-3

Boston, 1-3, 4-0, 1-0, 0-0, 5-11, 2

Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Nichols and Yeager. Umpire—Lynch. Attendance, 4,811.

At Philadelphia—R. H. E.

Philadelphia, 6-6, 3-0, 0-3, 0-6, 12-9, 9-3

New York, 4-1, 0-0, 0-2, 1-1, 7-12, 2

Batteries—Orth, Taylor and Boyle. Gentry and Warner. Umpire—Emmick. Attendance, 2,856.

At Washington—R. H. E.

Washington, 0-0, 0-0, 7-0, 0-0, 9-7, 8-3

Brooklyn, 0-2, 1-3, 6-2, 0-0, 8-11, 2

Batteries—McNamee, King and McGuire. Dash, Kennedy and A. Smith. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 2,856.

At Cincinnati—R. H. E.

Cincinnati, 0-3, 1-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-4, 6-1

Chicago, 3-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-3, 11-2

Batteries—Bee, Tenebly and Peltz. Brings and Anson. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance, 3,400.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. Pe. Cleveland, W. L. Pe.

Phila., 2-0, 3-0, 1-0, 0-0, 1-3, 4-1, 6-0

Cincin., 2-1, 3-0, 1-0, 0-0, 1-1, 6-0

Brooklyn, 2-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0

Balto., 2-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0

Pittsburg, 1-0, 0-0, 1-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0

Louisville, 1-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0

Boston, 1-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0, 0-0

League Schedule Today.

Boston at Baltimore, Chicago at Cincinnati, Cleveland at Louisville, New York at Philadelphia, Pittsburg at St. Louis and Brooklyn at Washington.

DEBOE THE NOMINEE.

Hunter's Choice Finally Named by the Republican Caucus.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 24.—As there was no quorum in the joint legislative session the balloting was merely a formality.

The adjourned Republican joint legislative caucus met again to attempt the nomination of Dr. Hunter's successor. The presence of Baird, the gold Democrat, was taken to mean a possible attempt of the Deboe-Hunter men to repeat the resolution making 36 Republicans votes necessary to a nomination, but it did not occur. The only absences were Deboe and Bennett, the candidates paired.

The first ballot stood: Deboe, 31; Holt, 16; Evans, 8; Lewis, 6; Bennett, 4; Scattering, 9. Necessary to a choice 36. Those who had expected the five former "boiler" to accept the chance to dictate a nomination were disappointed. One of these votes was a complimentary vote that would not have stood had they come. On the next ballot Baird voted for Deboe and gave him 32 votes, but one of these did not count, as Baird could not be one of the needed 36. The next ballot was the same.

On the twenty-eighth ballot the balloting, led by Clark, Linney and others, nominated Deboe.

WAR WITH BULGARIA.

The Sultan Refused Demands and the Bulgarians Will Join the Greeks—Ignored Russia's Order to Keep Quiet.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A dispatch to The Journal from Constantinople says:

"There is a rumor that the sultan will refuse the demands of Bulgaria for five additional berths or bishoprics. Such a refusal will surely result in a war with Bulgaria.

"It is asserted, however, that the sultan would never have refused such a request from Bulgaria, unsupported by some power, in the face of recent reverses on the Greek frontier.

"The Roumanian government is preparing for war by announcing the issue of bills to the amount of \$8,670,000 francs for a war credit."

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says: "The Russian government has sharply ordered Bulgaria to keep quiet, but Bulgaria will mobilize her army today.

A SEWER PIPE COMBINE.

Big Company Incorporated With a Capital of \$7,500,000.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—The sewer pipe manufacturers have completed their organization. A big company has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$1,500,000. Forty-four factories are embraced and the name of the organization is the Central Union Sewer Pipe Company. Directors were elected as follows:

J. M. Cooper, Urichsville, O.; Chas. O'Connor, Lock Haven, N. Y.; B. W. Robinson, Akron, O.; W. B. Goucher, Toronto, O.; D. E. Hill, Akron, O.; F. N. Kondoff, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Robinson, Akron, O.; E. H. Gibb, Akron, O.; Alfred Lytle, Buffalo.

Mr. Cooper is temporary president and B. W. Robinson temporary secretary.

DECLARED LEGALLY DEAD.

Heir Missing For Fourteen Years and Others Now Get His Property.

PORTSMOUTH, O., April 24.—Frank Schaffer, a former resident of this city, has been judicially declared to be dead by the probate court. Schaffer disappeared 14 years ago, and about six years afterward his father, Peter Schaffer, died, leaving a valuable estate.

The missing heir was advertised for, but to no avail. In order to effect a division of the property among the other heirs, the court decided Schaffer to be dead, and appointed Hon. J. P. Purcum his administrator.

Reunited After Many Years.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., April 24.—Jas. Mitchell of Toledo registered at a hotel here and found his wife, who had left him 21 years ago. He was accosted at a funeral at Canonsburg, Pa., last week by a young man, who proved to be his son, whom he had not seen for 12 years. The boy told him of the whereabouts of the wife and mother, whom he had not seen for 21 years, who was struggling to support herself as a seamstress. The boy found his wife and the two were reunited.

He found Schaffer at home. "Good!" said Schaffer, slapping him on the back. "Now, we'd better start at once. You leave your jewelry here."

"Why so?"

"Well, suppose there's a general scrap. Somebody might hit your watch and that diamond charm in the mix up."

"You don't think there is any danger, do you?"

"No, not much. But, of course, any man who goes out sporting has to take a chance or two—or three or four."

After a short interval he was joined by his wife and son. The chosen spectators were to meet at a saloon in a caravanserai at 6 o'clock. Then they were to follow a few steps behind him and run up through a dark hole and wormed in behind some chicken coops.

"Oh, if I can get out of this"—began Morgenstal.

"Come on here!" said a big policeman, pushing at Morgenstal.

The line moved toward the wagon, which had backed up to the alley door.

Morgenstal went with the others. Outside the doorway he saw a sergeant to whom he had once rented a house.

"Sergeant!"

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by *Independent* Investigators.

A. N. Robinson has moved his family to Medina.

John Perry left last night for Chicago, where he has secured employment.

The jewelers have decided to close at 5:30 p.m. on Mondays, after May 3rd.

Frank Gandy, who was the victim of a bicycle accident a few days ago, is still unable to return to work.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Johnson have been called to Cleveland by the death of Mrs. Johnson's aunt, Mrs. Eliza Brown.

Julius Hug of Navarre, announces that he, too, saw the air ship, and that he is a man not easily to be deceived.

Mrs. N. L. Gleason, of Edgewood Park, Pa., is in Massillon for the double purpose of visiting friends and attending to business matters.

The term of John R. Dangler, of Massillon, a jury commissioner for Stark county, will expire this year. His successor has not yet been chosen.

A. Weiss, a Dalton grocer, has had his place of business connected with the Farmers' Telephone Company. Call, one long and three short rings or 271.

The persons who prophesied the complete ruination of the fruit crop by the Monday night frost, now realize the incorrectness of their foresight. The buds continue to appear healthy and are apparently unharmed.

The charity ball given in Canton, Friday night, proved very successful, the following being the Massillonians in attendance: Miss Albrecht, Miss Edna Ridener, Misses Perlee Hunt, Arvin Wales and Prescott Burton.

L. B. Cool has retired as manager of the Canton opera house, having lost a considerable sum of money. The owners of the property will take the management for the present. The only attraction now on the books is W. H. Crane.

Anthony Mouschou, the Columbus street pigeon fancier, shipped nine carrier pigeons today, four to New Philadelphia and five to Akron. They will be released at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning and return to Massillon. This will be their first fly of the season.

The employees of Myers & Co., the asylum contractors, received two weeks' pay today, the aggregate amount being about \$3,000. There are at present 132 men on the pay roll. A few of these, however, have been added to the force within the past few days.

The early closing movement, which means shorter hours to hundreds of employees, without any disadvantage whatever to the public, continues to progress. On and after May 3d the banks, dry goods and hardware stores will close on Monday nights. Under the new rule local business houses will be open generally on Saturday nights only. It is thought that other lines of trade will fall in line with the Monday closing rule.

Mr. and Mrs. Steese were "at home" Thursday evening, the occasion being the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese and Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark, of Brookline, Mass. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. David B. Day, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Whiting, Dr. A. C. Brant and Mr. Ralph Ambler, of Canton, and Miss Katherine Huntington of Pittsburgh. During the evening Miss Huntington sang in her always charming manner.

The city council has decided informally to pave Factory street this season, a petition having been signed by property owners requesting this action. North Erie street, from Plum to North, will also be paved in all probability. There is great need of both improvements. The part of North Erie street devoted to business has grown a good deal and the people living or doing business on the unpaved portion feel that their wants require attention.

A petition has been filed with the auditor of Stark county by Attorneys D. W. Shetter of Stark county, and B. F. Eason, of Wayne county, in behalf of several land owners, asking for the construction of a joint county ditch, to be about eight miles in length, starting a half mile east of North Lawrence and running through Big Fox Lake and a mile beyond. Many attempts have heretofore been made to have this water-course constructed, but without success. The hearing of the case will take place on April 30 on the premises, before the commissioners of both counties.

If time affected cigars as it does wine, Harry Rider would now have some that would be worth smoking. He found them hidden away among a lot of rubbish in the storeroom of his building, in a box dated 1854. "They are as hard as though petrified. He also found a cigar half full of smoking tobacco. No stamp was to be seen, so it must have been laid away when the law was passed compelling dealers to stamp their goods, years and years ago. There are loads of second-hand school books and other things as old as the town itself up there, and all have very interesting histories, no doubt."

Miss Julia McCormick, of Canton, entertained the Junior Whist Club of that city, at the Hotel Sauter, Wednesday evening. They arrived on a special interurban car at 6:15 o'clock. A seven o'clock dinner was served, and afterward whist was played until a late hour. Among those present were Miss Julia McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Welty, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frease, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Frease, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Courtney, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Harter, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Marchand, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Miller and Miss Jessie Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Everhard gave a large drive whist party on Friday evening, at their East Main street residence. The spacious drawing room, library and hall held sixteen tables without crowding and twenty-three games were played with unusual zest. Mrs. S. A. Conrad and Dr. C. F. Porter won the first prizes, a cut glass berry dish and a silver mounted stand, while Mrs. James Hunt and Mr. F. W. Arnold came off second best. Mrs. Hunt receiving a Rockwood vase and Mr. Arnold a beautiful beer Stein. Those present from out of town were Mrs. George H. Wallace, from Las Vegas, New Mexico; Mrs. Schmitt, from Toledo, Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, from Brookline, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zollars, from Canton.

Thirty-two Times For Peace.

Out of 60 arbitration treaties among the nations of the world since 1815 the United States has borne a part in 32, far more than any other nation.—Boston Globe.

Schoolteaching seems to be the most popular of all the fields that are open to college women. In 1890 there were in the United States 725 women who were professors in colleges and universities.

At one time during the life of John Bright there were no fewer than seven members of his family with seats in the house of commons.

PROOF OF SINCERITY.

How An Army Officer Stood the Supreme Test of Belief In Fatalism.

In the days of the "old army" on the frontier, when military posts were sometimes hundreds of miles from any civilized place, there was little to do in the way of amusement in the winter time when the post was snowbound, and it was then that the reputation the army had for card playing and drinking was gained. And it is true that a great deal of both was done at that time.

It was in these days that an event transpired that showed that the principal actor had the courage of his convictions, and that he was most certainly born under a lucky star. It was after a very "wet" stag dinner party, and all had partaken most freely of the wine, and, strange as it may seem, the subject that came up for discussion was the Mohammedan religion. The Mussulmans believe in fate. To them a man's fate is written above, and the time of his death is set, and nothing can advance it. Well, this belief had been discussed long and earnestly. The pros and cons had been gone over at length, till one officer wanted to know of what use was reason if every one was born with a tag of destiny attached. One officer finally arose and said there was no use of discussing the matter any further. The only way was to make a practical test of the question, and he would give himself as a subject. Could a man willfully dispose of his life when the fatal moment had been chosen at his birth from above?

He could get no one to try the experiment on him. Finally a wager was made.

"Who will pay you if I lose?" said the subject as he drew his pistol and showed that it was loaded. He placed the pistol against his temple and pulled the trigger. The pistol missed fire.

"A joke," yelled the crowd.

The fatalist smiled, and, recocking the pistol, aimed it with a steady hand at the clock on the wall. He fired, and the bullet crashed through the center of the dial.

"Apologize to me now," he said. "I have won the bet. I always believed in fate."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FISH AS FOOD.

The Dark Is Better Than the White For an Active Person.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, contends that there has not been a sufficiently accurate analysis upon which to base any table regarding the chemical composition of fish at all reliable. "The albuminoid matter in white fish, as cod, haddock and halibut, is in about the same proportion as in beef and mutton. They contain, however, more phosphorus—the active fish, such as trout and pickerel, containing a still greater amount, due no doubt to their activity. The amount of carbon depends largely upon the amount of fat they contain. The whitefish are, therefore, deficient in carbon. If you should ask an intelligent cook what vegetable to serve with a boiled white fish she would answer quickly, potatoes, as they supply the wanting carbohydrates.

"There are other kinds of fish, however, such as salmon, catfish and sturgeon, that are quite well supplied with carbohydrates, in consequence of which they are not so easily digested as the white fish. The more oil they have dispersed through the body, the more difficult the digestion. In the white fish the fat is held in the liver; in the dark fish it is dispersed through the entire flesh. From this fact we learn that dark fish make a much better diet for the active man. Many authorities affirm that the more active fish, as well as the more active animals, give better muscle making food than their more indolent relations."

Kaiser and Painter.

There was a touching exchange of compliments the other day between Emperor William and the Russian painter Vereschagin, whose works are now on exhibition in Berlin. The kaiser went to the gallery and was gracious enough to remind the artist that they had met before. "Yes, your majesty," replied Vereschagin, "and then you were only 'highness,' but now you are 'majesty.' To this the kaiser is said to have replied, holding out his hand, "And you, who were a great painter then, are now a greater one."

It is not altogether surprising that the Russian is reported as expressing deep respect for the emperor's critical powers, or that he quotes, as showing limitless historical knowledge, the emperor's declaration, made at this momentous interview, that "if ever a judgment of God broke over a man, it was over Napoleon at Moscow." Meanwhile Vereschagin's pictures will continue to reveal the horrors of militarism, and to supply one with the pleasant mental recreation of wondering what Europe's one real war lord can see to admire in them.—New York Times.

PUNISHED.

Perturbed Parent—Who has eaten the cake in the pantry?

Unnaud Infant—I did.

P. P.—And what did you do that for?

U. I.—I heard you tell Jane always to keep the cupboard shut. Yesterday the forgot, so I thought I would punish her by eating all the cakes.—Pearson's Weekly

THIRTY-TWO TIMES FOR PEACE.

Out of 60 arbitration treaties among the nations of the world since 1815 the United States has borne a part in 32, far more than any other nation.—Boston Globe.

Schoolteaching seems to be the most popular of all the fields that are open to college women. In 1890 there were in the United States 725 women who were professors in colleges and universities.

At one time during the life of John Bright there were no fewer than seven members of his family with seats in the house of commons.

PROOF OF SINCERITY.

How It Was Finally Brought About.

SIMPLE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

Claims of the Greeks and of the Porte.

The Island Always a Storm Center.

Why the So-Called Organic Statute Failed.

The Armies, the Commanders and the Seat of War.

The immediate cause of the war between Greece and Turkey, according to the claims of the porte, is due to the action of the Greeks irregulars in penetrating Macedonia and attacking various minor Turkish posts, responsibility for which the Greek government avows. The latter, on the other hand, lays the onus on the Turks, who advanced into Thessaly. This resulted in a sharp conflict between bodies of the regular troops at the town of Nezeros, which lies immediately under the shadow of Mount Olympus, the fabled home of the greater gods of the ancient Greeks.

The Greeks, who must be considered the aggressive party, say they sent troops to the island of Crete to oppose the Turks because the latter were massacring the Christians. A further cause for the bellicosity is their impatience because the reforms imposed upon Turkey by the great powers have not been put into execution.

But it is necessary to go back much further to understand the primary cause of this great eastern crisis. Crete was the last of the Turkish conquests in Europe, having been captured from the Venetians after a desperate struggle. Like Ireland, Crete was imperfectly conquered at the beginning, and the flame of discord has been kept alive in the island owing to the existence of a large minority differing in creed from the bulk of the population and long maintained in a privileged position by the ruling power. A disturbing influence was also exercised from without, for the Greeks of the mainland have always fostered the revolutionary element among their brethren.

Shortly after the Turkish conquests a large number of the Greek inhabitants, through one cause or another—it may have been compulsion, or possibly it was fear and self-interest—embraced the creed of Islam, and, of course, thus effectually dissolved all ties of blood, language and tradition. Today the Mussulman Greek of Crete is to all intents and purposes a Turk and is so regarded by his Christian kinsmen. Crete, however, played an im-

portant part in the Greek war of independence, and it would have been made a part of the new Hellenic kingdom if the European powers had kept their hands off, but they insisted in forcing Crete back under the Turkish rule and encouraging Turkey to retake it. After a insurrection which lasted over three years, and which cost the Turkish and Egyptian treasuries some \$30,000,000, a scheme of reform known as the "organic statute" was drawn up. This measure appeared to concede a large amount of self-government to the island. It gave it a legislative assembly and judicial system of its own. The latter, however, was merely a mockery, and the former was reduced to impotence by being forbidden even to discuss any matter which had not previously received the sanction of the government.

Thus the organic statute proved a failure and the island became as discontented as ever. Another insurrection occurred in 1878, and in the fall of that year, through the mediation of England, a compact was drawn up which retained the general system of the organic statute, but provided for its more practical application.

This was not satisfactory to the Cretans, however, and they soon divided into two parties. Intrigue followed intrigue, and only one man had the courage to hold the office of civil governor for a full term. All the others were driven to resign.

A crisis came in 1889. The governor considered it to be his constitutional duty to bestow a certain number of appointments on the Liberals, and the Conservatives therupon took up arms and withdrew to the mountains. Then the half-dormant fanaticism of the people became aroused and the island was again plunged into civil war. In the space of a few months about 100 Christians and Mussulmans were murdered. Nine thousand dwelling houses, 150 schools, 57 mosques and 14 churches were burned. Property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth was destroyed. The insurgent Christians, however, got the worst of it.

The porte soon became master of the situation and proclaimed martial law. The compact of 1878 was practically abrogated, and for the next five years Crete was ruled autocratically by a succession of Mussulman governors.

The attention of the powers was attracted to the unhappy state of the island, and toward the end of 1894 the porte was induced to select a Christian named Alexander Karathodory Pasha as governor. He seemed to be acceptable to both Christians and Mussulmans. The assembly met again for the first time since 1889 and passed some good laws. But these were vetoed by the porte, and trouble again began.

Finally in March of last year the Christian governor was recalled, and Turkish Pasha, a Mussulman, was appointed in his stead. The change seemed to displease everybody, Mussulman as well as Christian. The number of murders on both sides increased. Turkish showed considerable energy in punishing the law, but the revolt continued, and disturbances were not desisted.

The powers are plainly in alliance with Turkey in this crisis, but the consciences and sympathy of the people are largely in favor of Greece. This latter ally should not be despised.

The main difficulty with all this territory on both sides of the border, from a military point of view, is the entire lack of good roads. Many of the roads, according to the Turks, have their roads as bridle paths, and all the roads are narrow and in bad condition.

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